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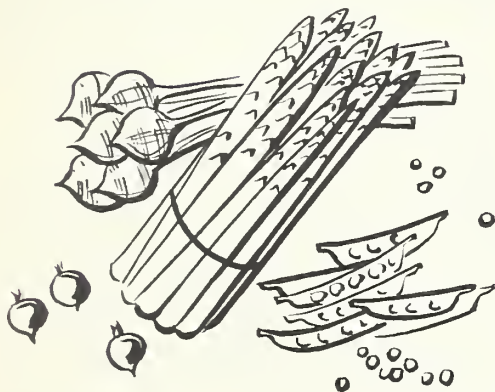
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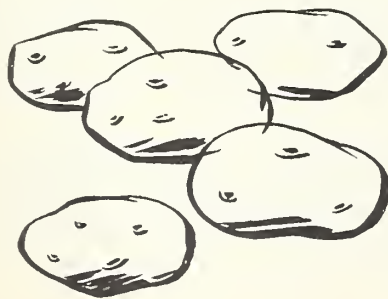
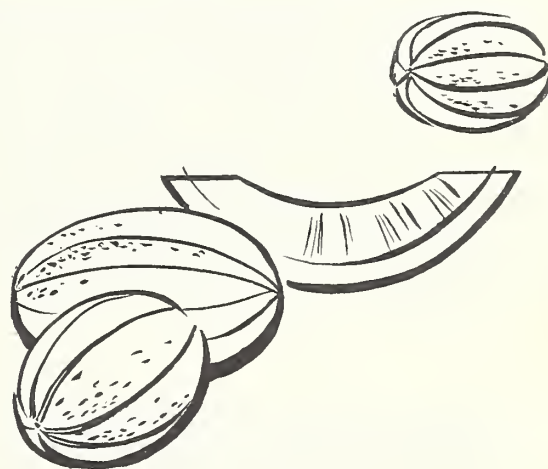
1959

ACREAGE-MARKETING GUIDES



SPRING VEGETABLES

SPRING MELONS



SPRING POTATOES

Agricultural Marketing Service AMG-7
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C.

F O R E W O R D

The acreage-marketing guides program for vegetables, including potatoes and sweetpotatoes, is designed to assist growers in balancing the supply of each vegetable with market requirements. The objective of the program is to provide the best possible estimates of the acreage of particular vegetables required, with average yields, to supply the quantity of these vegetables deemed necessary to meet the market need anticipated for the coming season.

The guide reports are prepared by specialists who follow the production and marketing patterns for the various commodities closely throughout the year and develop a record of happenings in the various markets, with explanations for unusual occurrences. On the basis of the latest and best available information, specific recommendations are developed for each commodity and a brief report is prepared explaining the reasons for each recommendation. Recognition is given to trends and any abnormalities of preceding seasons. However, the recommendations are based upon the assumption that average conditions will prevail in the following season. The recommendation for each commodity is presented in terms of a percentage change from the acreage and production for preceding years, so as to permit each individual grower to apply this percentage-change recommendation to his individual operations. The recommendations are reviewed before publication by representatives of various agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

The grower is provided not only with the Department's recommendation, but also with the latest possible information upon which the recommendation is based. The information is presented to the grower in sufficient time for him to consider the facts as he develops his plans for the forthcoming season. The fundamental concept behind the guide program is that, given the best information possible, the grower will make intelligent decisions for his and the industry's best interest. Compliance with the guides on the part of growers is voluntary. When growers have kept acreage within the levels recommended by the Department, few marketing difficulties have been encountered.

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1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides - Spring Vegetables, Melons and Potatoes

The primary purpose of acreage-marketing guides is to bring about a needed change in planted acreage from that of the preceding year so that the resulting production will be in line with market requirements. Each individual grower should adjust his own acreage in accordance with the individual commodity guides. For example, when it is recommended that the 1959 acreage of early spring cabbage be reduced 5 percent from the acreage planted in 1958, every grower of early spring season cabbage should decrease his plantings by 5 percent.

I. GENERAL COMMENTS, 1958 SPRING SEASON

The disastrous weather in southern producing areas during the winter of 1958 had a far-reaching effect upon many spring season crops. The extreme cold and heavy rains resulted in a considerable loss of acreage and an extensive delay in progress of surviving crops. Much replanting was necessary. In addition, growers in areas which normally produce mostly for winter harvest planted crops for spring harvest in the hope of recouping some of their losses. The production problems were reflected in disrupted harvest schedules. Harvests overlapped during the late spring months and supplies were burdensome. Glutted markets were accompanied by unusually low prices and substantial quantities of vegetables were not marketed. Although season average prices for a few commodities were moderate, most prices were low. The 1958 spring season was not a profitable one for many growers.

II. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS, 1959 SPRING SEASON

The recommended acreage adjustments necessarily assume normal weather conditions, usual planting schedules, and normal marketing patterns by commodities. The recommendations also assume average yields in recent years will be obtained. With these conditions, the production from the guide acreages would provide adequate supplies for all normal outlets under prospective demand conditions.

Spring Vegetables: The 1959 aggregate acreage guide for 18 spring vegetables is a planted acreage 3 percent less than in 1958. With normal abandonment and average yields, this acreage will result in a 1959 production 1 percent less than in 1958.

Spring Melons: The 1959 aggregate acreage guide for watermelons and cantaloups is a planted acreage 1 percent less than in 1958. With normal abandonment and average yields, watermelon production would be 16 percent below 1957 but cantaloup production would be 5 percent larger.

Spring Potatoes: The 1959 aggregate acreage guides for early spring potatoes is a planted acreage 20 percent less than in 1958. The guide for late spring potatoes is a planted acreage 15.3 percent less than in 1958. The recommended acreages, with average yields by states, will result in a total spring production 7 percent less than in 1958.

Specific planted acreage guide recommendations for 1959 spring vegetables are as follows:

Commodity	:	Percentage change in 1959 planted acreage compared with 1958	:	Commodity	:	Percentage change in 1959 planted acreage compared with 1958
		Percent				Percent
<u>Spring Vegetables</u>						
Beans, Lima		1/		Cucumbers (early)		5/
Beans, Snap (early)	Minus 15			(late)		6/
(mid)	No change			Eggplant		Minus 25
(late)	No change			Lettuce (early)		7/
Beets	No change			(late)		Minus 5
Broccoli (early)	No change			Onions (early)		8/
(late)	No change			(late)		9/
Cabbage (early)	Minus 5			Peas, Green (early)		No change
(late)	2/			Peppers, Green		No change
Carrots	No change			Shallots		No change
Cauliflower (early)	Minus 5			Spinach		Plus 5
(late)	No change			Tomatoes (early)		10/
Celery	3/			(late)		Plus 10
Sweet Corn (early)	4/			<u>Spring Melons</u>		
(late)	No change			Cantaloups		Plus 10
				Watermelons (late)		11/

- 1/ Lima Beans: Planted acreage 10 percent above 1958 in Florida and equal to 1958 in South Carolina.
- 2/ Cabbage, Late Spring: Planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1958 in North Carolina and 5 percent less than 1958 in all other states.
- 3/ Celery: Planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1958 in Florida and equal to 1958 in California.
- 4/ Sweet Corn, Early Spring: Planted acreage 15 percent less than 1958 in Florida and equal to 1958 in Texas.
- 5/ Cucumbers, Early Spring: Planted acreage 20 percent less than in 1958 in Florida and equal to 1958 in Texas.
- 6/ Cucumbers, Late Spring: Planted acreage equal to 1958 in California and 5 percent less in all other states.
- 7/ Lettuce, Early Spring: Planted acreage 10 percent below 1958 in Arizona and New Mexico, 10 percent above 1958 in California and equal to 1958 in all other states.
- 8/ Onions, Early Spring: Planted acreage 10 percent below 1958 in the Winter Garden area and 5 percent more than 1958 in all other areas.
- 9/ Onions, Late Spring: Planted acreage 25 percent less than 1958 in North Carolina, Arizona and California, 10 percent more than 1958 in Texas and equal to 1958 in Georgia.
- 10/ Tomatoes, Early Spring: Planted acreage 5 percent below 1958 in Florida and equal to 1958 in Texas and California.
- 11/ Watermelons, Late Spring: Planted acreage 5 percent less than 1958 in Florida and equal to 1958 in California.

III. DEMAND FOR SPRING VEGETABLES IN 1959

A fairly strong demand for food is in prospect for the coming winter and spring months. Consumer incomes, currently record high, are expected to rise further as the economy continues to recover from the recession which began in the summer of 1957. With the demand for spring vegetables expected to be equal or higher than in 1958, prices received by growers will depend upon the volume and pattern of marketings.

Much of the decline in industrial production and employment in the last half of 1957 and early 1958 was centered in the durable goods industries. Business expenditures for new plant and equipment and for inventories were sharply reduced. Consumer spending for durable goods, particularly automobiles, was also curtailed. Despite declines in employment, consumer incomes were well maintained as increasing unemployment compensation and Social Security payments provided substantial offsets to lower wages and salaries. As a result, consumer demand for food continued to increase, and sales at retail food stores showed substantial gains despite slackness elsewhere in the economy.

Improvement in industrial production and in employment in recent months reflects an enlarging flow of Government expenditures, rising consumer spending, substantial improvement in new housing construction, and a lessening in the rates of inventory liquidation and of the decline in business investment in new plant and equipment. Further substantial gains in the economy are likely through the first half of 1959. Federal expenditures during the current fiscal year are expected to be about 7 billion dollars larger than during the fiscal year which ended in mid-1958. Spending by state and local governments for public facilities is also likely to continue to increase as it has in recent years. A slight pick-up in business capital investment is now projected for the 4th quarter of 1958 in a recent survey by the Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission. With economic activity improving, the rate of inventory liquidation will likely be further slowed and may well come to a halt. With higher employment and wage rates in prospect, consumer incomes and consumer spending in the first half of 1959 are expected to be moderately above the levels of the first half of 1958.

IV. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING MATERIALS AND FACILITIES

Ample supplies of farm machinery, equipment, fuels, trucks, tractors, tires, and other production supplies are expected during the second quarter of 1959.

Consumption of newer forms and types of fertilizers is expanding. Supplies of these are expected to be adequate, but orders should be placed early enough to assure delivery of particular form or type to meet specific needs. Supplies of insecticides, fungicides and weed killers will generally be ample. Export demand is heavy for DDT and some other items. Special

purpose pesticides recently developed may be in short supply. For these reasons, growers should not delay too long in ordering such materials as they are likely to require.

Manpower: The over-all availability of farm manpower in 1959 is expected to be somewhat less than in 1958 because of stepped-up employment in industrial and other non-farm activities. Farm employers, especially those using many seasonal workers, can obtain valuable assistance in meeting manpower needs by cooperating closely with their local Employment Service offices. Such cooperation also promotes continuity of employment, a major problem for many farm workers, especially migrants. Workers from foreign sources will continue to be available where needs cannot be met from qualified domestic sources.

The supply of experienced year-round farm workers is expected to continue tight. Farm employers, in view of the expanding industrial economy and the long-time downward trend in the size of the farm work force, must give adequate attention to housing, continuity of employment and other incentives which will attract and hold qualified workers in the farm work force.

V. SURPLUS REMOVAL

It is the policy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to limit surplus removal assistance for potatoes and other vegetables to those areas where there has been compliance with the Department's acreage-marketing guides. However, compliance with the guides program does not commit the Department to provide assistance for any commodity or area. By providing growers with the necessary information, the Department expects that acreage can be adjusted so as to bring supplies in balance with demand and avoid marketing difficulties. Before planting time, growers should take precautionary measures to assure themselves of available market outlets.

VI. EXPORTS-IMPORTS, SPRING VEGETABLES

Exports: Cabbage and carrots were the only vegetables to show an increase in exports in 1958 over 1957. Exports of all other vegetables declined because available supplies were lower in the United States. This was largely the result of the disastrous winter weather in southern producing areas. Production was cut sharply in these areas, particularly in Florida.

Prior to 1958, exports of spring vegetables had been trending upward. The trend is expected to resume in 1959, provided there is no significant change in duties or other restrictive measures.

SPRING VEGETABLES: Exports from United States, March through June 1958,
with comparisons for 1957

Commodity	March-June 1958		March-June Total	
	Canada	Other	1958	1957
	1,000 pounds			
Beans, fresh	3,850	31	3,881	5,289
Cabbage	44,438	190	44,628	40,199
Carrots	57,879	547	58,426	45,837
Celery	36,787	477	37,264	40,246
Lettuce	58,097	1,617	59,714	65,811
Peas, green	1/	1/	1/	539
Peppers	1,965	70	2,035	2,716
Tomatoes	30,253	227	30,480	37,988
Spinach	1/	1/	1/	2,281
Onions	32,710	10,617	43,327	56,729
Watermelons	10,048	42	10,090	31,318

1/ Not separately classified.

Compiled from official records of Bureau of the Census.

Imports: Imports of spring vegetables in 1958 were considerably larger than in 1957. The unfavorable weather, which reduced market supplies in southern vegetable producing areas of the United States, allowed foreign produce to enter United States markets at attractive prices. The only exception was cantaloups. Domestic cantaloup producing areas were not affected by the adverse weather. In addition, acreage and production of cantaloups in some important areas of Mexico have been trending downward.

Acreages of most spring vegetables in Cuba and Mexico are expected to increase substantially in 1959 over 1958. Severe floods in the vegetable growing areas along the West Coast of Mexico have resulted in extensive losses. However, there may be sufficient time to permit replanting for spring harvests.

Although supplies available for export may be larger, quantities actually exported to the United States probably will be sharply lower. Favorable weather conditions and more normal production levels in Florida and other southern areas will provide a level of supply sufficient to meet most market demands in the United States. Foreign-grown produce usually cannot compete successfully with the domestically-produced commodity when United States producing areas are shipping in volume.

SPRING VEGETABLES: Imports into the United States of specified kinds,
by months, 1958, with comparisons for 1957

Commodity and Country of Origin :	1958				: March - June Total	
	March	April	May	June	1958	1957
	- - - - - 1,000 pounds - - - - -					
<u>Tomatoes</u>						
Mexico	63,917	61,057	13,695	580	139,249	38,244
Cuba	13,289	3,693	1,279	33	18,294	6,086
Total 1/	77,300	64,785	15,069	746	157,900	44,771
<u>Peppers</u>						
Mexico	4,245	2,599	1,357	247	8,448	3,122
Cuba	263	410	114	10	797	17
Total 1/	4,510	3,026	1,471	257	9,264	3,157
<u>Cucumbers</u>						
Mexico	503	1,057	24	0	1,584	1,023
Cuba	5,707	8,933	206	0	14,846	5,019
Total 1/	6,256	10,118	651	4	17,029	6,474
<u>Onions</u>						
Mexico	16,030	4,195	134	0	20,359	2,956
Chile	5,424	5,997	2,699	314	14,434	2,507
Italy	35	8	115	2,286	2,444	2,274
Total 1/	21,507	10,724	3,170	2,608	38,009	7,837
<u>Watermelons</u>						
Mexico	388	1,683	30,358	9,874	42,303	22,660
Cuba	0	0	242	44	286	40
Total 1/	388	1,683	30,600	9,918	42,589	22,700
<u>Cantaloups</u>						
Mexico	1,414	13,414	23,754	2,980	41,562	44,042
Cuba	0	0	45	0	45	95
Total 1/	1,414	13,414	23,799	3,066	41,693	44,210

1/ May include small amounts from other areas.

Compiled from official records of Bureau of the Census.

VII. CANNED AND FROZEN VEGETABLES

Supplies of most canned and frozen vegetables were relatively large during the 1958 spring season. Canned snap beans, sweet corn and peas were in particularly excessive supply. The only commodities about in line with market requirements were tomatoes and a few tomato products. Prices generally were low. This stimulated a continued high rate of consumption.

During the 1958-59 marketing season total supplies of processed vegetables are expected to be moderately larger than in 1957-58. Stocks of canned tomatoes will be substantially larger and canned tomato products, peas, snap beans and beets will be excessive. Frozen lima beans, snap beans, peas, broccoli and cauliflower probably also will be in oversupply. Canned and frozen corn is the only item likely to be in line with market requirements. The generally abundant supplies of processed vegetables will offer strong competition to fresh vegetables in the spring of 1959.

SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE OF CANNED AND FROZEN VEGETABLES, MARKETING SEASONS 1956-57 AND 1957-58

Commodity	Total Supply		Disappearance	
	: 1956-57	: 1957-58	: 1956-57	: 1957-58
	1,000 cases basis 24/2's		1,000 cases basis 24/2's	
<u>Canned Vegetables</u> 1/				
Lima Beans	4,806	4,101	3,223	3,047
Snap Beans	31,470	32,892	24,752	25,495
Beets	12,097	12,165	8,291	8,124
Carrots	3,988	3,841	2,535	2,140
Sweet Corn	40,199	39,123	32,609	31,823
Green Peas	33,783	39,930	27,710	29,001
Spinach	8,257	8,650	5,953	6,245
Tomatoes	35,346	30,047	26,985	24,681
<u>Frozen Vegetables</u>	Thousand Pounds		Thousand Pounds	
Lima Beans	176,951	170,527	137,804	128,963
Snap Beans	163,331	164,114	133,578	139,522
Broccoli	148,150	110,071	118,531	88,497
Cauliflower	57,179	38,061	41,808	30,950
Sweet Corn	155,536	151,206	130,946	125,124
Green Peas	408,950	414,091	290,682	297,238
Spinach	127,897	128,741	101,286	103,920

1/ Total supply includes canners' and distributors' stocks.

National Canners Association, National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce and AMS, USDA

Spring Vegetables: 1959 Planted Acreage Guide With Comparisons

Commodity	Planted Acreage					Percent Acreage Guide is of:				
	: 1959	: 1958	: 1952-56	: 1947-51	: 1958	: 1952-56	: 1947-51			
	: Guide	: Prel.	: 1957	: Average	: Average	: Prel.	: 1957	: Average	: Average	
	- - - - - Thousand Acres - - - - -					- - - Percent - - - - -				
Beans, Lima	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.7	7.1	106	92	79	52	
Beans, Snap										
Early	16.9	19.9	14.3	16.9	29.6	85	118	100	57	
Mid	15.4	15.4	15.6	19.4	24.0	100	99	79	64	
Late	16.1	16.1	16.8	19.2	24.3	100	96	84	66	
Beets	.6	.6	.8	1.0	1.2	100	75	60	50	
Broccoli										
Early	12.0	12.0	13.8	12.0	7.5	100	87	100	160	
Late	1.0	1.0	.8	.8	1/	100	125	125	-	
Cabbage										
Early	16.4	17.3	17.3	18.8	24.8	95	95	87	66	
Late	7.8	8.4	8.7	8.5	10.9	93	90	92	72	
Carrots	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.6	3.4	100	62	58	44	
Cauliflower										
Early	6.8	7.2	7.7	7.0	8.5	94	88	97	80	
Late	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	100	100	100	100	
Celery	7.0	7.5	7.8	6.8	6.7	93	90	103	104	
Corn, Sweet										
Early	34.0	38.8	32.9	37.7	1/	88	103	90	-	
Late	13.6	13.6	12.3	14.6	1/	100	111	93	-	
Cucumbers										
Early	12.7	15.2	14.0	12.8	13.5	84	91	99	94	
Late	12.9	13.5	13.7	13.4	16.6	96	94	96	78	
Eggplant	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.8	71	83	91	56	
Lettuce										
Early	47.4	48.8	48.2	46.4	48.4	97	98	102	98	
Late	7.8	8.2	7.9	8.2	7.9	95	99	95	99	
Onions										
Early	28.3	27.8	31.5	43.1	46.0	102	90	66	62	
Late	14.6	16.6	15.9	13.6	17.3	88	92	107	84	
Peas, Green										
Early	4.6	4.6	3.4	6.0	11.4	100	135	77	40	
Peppers, Green	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.1	8.9	100	98	107	98	
Shallots	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.0	100	88	85	110	
Spinach	8.1	7.7	9.2	10.1	13.0	105	88	80	62	
Tomatoes										
Early	55.2	56.3	45.9	64.6	57.1	98	120	85	97	
Late	40.9	37.2	43.3	45.9	50.1	110	94	89	82	
Total	397.5	411.3	401.1	446.2	2/ 442.3	97	99	89	2/ 79	

1/ Not available.

2/ Sweet Corn and Late Broccoli not included.

Spring Vegetables: 1959 Probable Production With Comparisons

	Production 2/					: Probable Production from			
	1959 1/	1958 :	1957 :	1952-56 :	1947-51:	1958 :	: acreage guide as percent of:		
	Guide	Prel. :	1957 :	Average :	Average:	Prel.:	1957:	Average:	Average
	- - - - - 1,000 tons - - - - -					- - - Percent - - -			
Beans, Lima	4.2	3.8	4.8	5.3	7.3	111	88	79	58
Beans, Snap									
Early	26.0	34.2	20.6	25.2	34.3	76	126	103	76
Mid	16.0	17.4	19.2	19.8	23.1	92	83	81	69
Late	33.8	34.2	36.6	37.2	40.2	99	92	91	84
Beets	3.0	2.8	3.7	4.8	5.8	107	81	62	52
Broccoli									
Early	39.0	39.0	34.5	37.8	20.4	100	113	103	191
Late	4.4	4.7	3.6	2.8	3/	94	122	157	-
Cabbage									
Early	102.3	104.2	124.2	117.3	131.4	98	82	87	78
Late	49.0	49.0	52.0	53.0	63.2	100	94	92	78
Carrots	15.4	15.3	25.8	24.2	40.0	101	60	64	38
Cauliflower									
Early	55.4	51.8	55.8	54.1	67.2	107	99	102	82
Late	3.6	2.8	2.9	3.4	2.8	129	124	106	129
Celery	184.5	149.2	180.0	186.6	150.8	124	102	99	122
Corn, Sweet									
Early	117.0	130.6	92.0	120.4	3/	90	127	97	-
Late	38.2	40.0	35.4	39.7	3/	96	108	96	-
Cucumbers									
Early	47.4	53.7	45.3	44.6	34.4	88	105	106	138
Late	43.8	43.4	44.0	42.4	44.7	101	100	103	98
Eggplant	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.6	8.0	98	98	94	78
Lettuce									
Early	335.2	364.7	335.0	271.2	265.8	92	100	124	126
Late	59.2	62.6	60.2	59.4	51.4	95	98	100	115
Onions									
Early	135.1	128.2	135.0	134.4	85.6	105	100	101	158
Late	111.2	118.3	111.3	96.9	98.4	94	100	115	113
Peas, Green									
Early	7.4	5.2	6.3	9.4	18.2	142	117	79	41
Peppers, Green	25.2	20.6	18.5	25.3	21.9	122	136	100	115
Shallots	3.1	2.0	2.0	3.6	2.5	155	155	86	124
Spinach	24.4	21.8	25.0	30.0	39.8	112	98	81	61
Tomatoes									
Early	187.9	190.8	171.7	198.8	164.0	98	109	95	115
Late	62.8	62.1	60.4	63.4	84.0	101	104	99	75
Total	1,740.7	1,758.7	1,712.1	1,717.6	4/1,505.2	99	102	101	4/105

1/ Computed: planted acreage guide for 1959 spring vegetables less normal abandonment, times average yield.

2/ Includes some quantities not marketed. See individual statements for particulars.

3/ Not available.

4/ Sweet Corn and Late Broccoli not included.

Spring Melons: 1959 Planted Acreage Guides With Comparisons

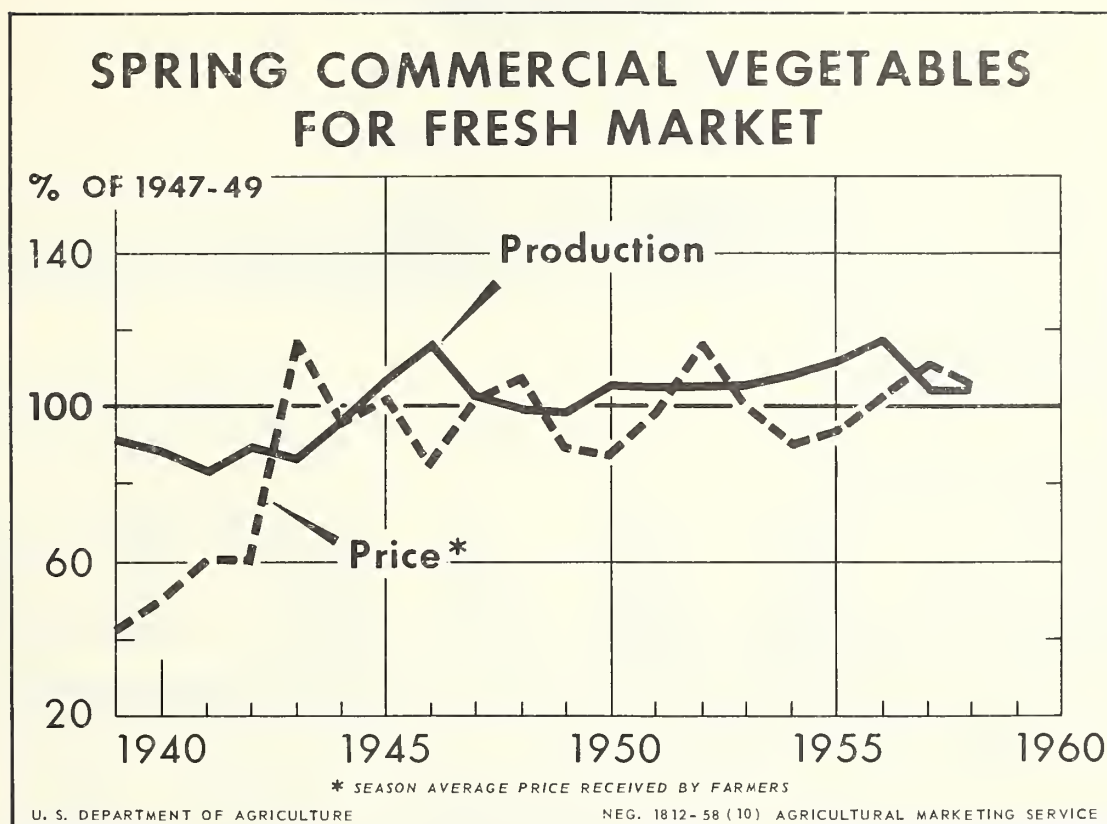
Commodity	Planted Acreage			Percent Acreage Guide is of:		
	1959 : Guide :	1958 : Prel. :	1957 : Average :	1952-56 : Average :	1947-51 : Average :	1952-56 : Average :
	Acres			Percent		
Cantaloups	39,100	35,500	42,200	45,700	33,460	110
Watermelons	102,700	107,700	113,200	101,540	66,860	95
Total	141,800	143,200	155,400	147,240	100,320	99

Spring Melons: 1959 Probable Production With Comparisons

Commodity	Production 1/			Probable Production from Acreage as Percent of:		
	1959 1/ : Guide :	1958 : Prel. :	1957 : Average :	1952-56 : Average :	1947-51 : Average :	1952-56 : Average :
	Tons			Percent		
Cantaloups	174,600	166,350	154,950	220,850	156,450	113
Watermelons	439,500	523,100	368,100	430,800	253,300	119
Total	614,100	689,450	523,050	651,650	409,750	117

1/ Computed: Planted acreage guide for 1959 spring melons less normal abandonment, times average yield.

2/ Includes some quantities not marketed. See individual statements for particulars.



Production of vegetables for fresh market in the 1958 spring season was about equal to 1957 but 4 percent larger than the 1947-49 average. Prices for spring season vegetables averaged moderately lower than in 1957. The lower prices reflected the distorted harvesting and marketing patterns which occurred for many commodities, particularly those produced in Florida. Extensive damage early in the growing season delayed crops for several weeks. Supplies were light during the early spring season but became heavy during the first-half of May. Markets were glutted and prices were unusually low. Substantial quantities of vegetables were not marketed because of the low prices. In the aggregate, prices averaged 105.3 percent of the 1947-49 average price for spring vegetables compared with 109.4 percent in 1957.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Lima Beans

(Florida and South Carolina)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		: Price :		Value
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	(\$ per	(\$1,000)	
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	cwt.)		

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(see 1959 guide be-
low)

3,700

1/ 23

85

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	3,500	3,400	23	<u>2/</u> 77	9.04	669
1957	4,000	4,000	24	<u>2/</u> 95	8.91	820
1952-56 Average	4,720	4,600	23	<u>2/</u> 106	9.60	969
1947-51 "	7,110	6,820	21	<u>2/</u> 146	8.38	1,205

1/ 1953-57 average yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 4 in 1947, 5 in 1948, 6 in 1950, 8 in 1952, 9 in 1955, 3 in 1957 and 3 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage and production of lima beans continued their downward trend in 1958. Planted acreage was 12 percent less than in 1957, with most of the reduction in Florida as a result of unfavorable weather. Yields were relatively low in both Florida and South Carolina. Total production was 19 percent less than in 1957 and 27 percent below the 1952-56 average. Crops were 3-4 weeks late and supplies were limited during April and the first half of May. Shipments reached volume in mid-May and continued through June. Prices were high until mid-June, then dropped sharply as the South Carolina harvest became heavy. The season average price was high in Florida but low in South Carolina. Some of the South Carolina crop was not marketed because of low prices. Competing supplies of frozen lima beans were large during 1958 and sold at low prices. Indications are that frozen stocks will be at least as large in 1959. Florida growers probably can market profitably in 1959 a supply moderately larger than in 1958 and an increase in Florida acreage appears justified. No increase in South Carolina acreage is warranted.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent above 1958 in Florida and equal to 1958 in South Carolina. Such acreage, with no abandonment and 1953-57 average yields by states, will result in a production 10 percent larger than in 1958 but 20 percent below the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Snap Beans - Early Spring

(Texas and Florida)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre :	: (1,000 cwt.)	: (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1,000)
	(acres)	(cwt.)			
<u>1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u>					
(planted acreage 15 percent less than 1958)					
	16,900	1/ 35	521		
<u>Background Statistics</u>					
1958 Prel.	19,900	19,400	35	2/ 685	8.55 5,304
1957	14,300	11,700	35	413	10.30 4,252
1952-56 Average	16,920	14,600	35	2/ 503	9.08 4,442
1947-51 "	29,600	25,360	27	2/ 686	7.93 4,474

1/ 1952-56 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 130 in 1947, 107 in 1949, 77 in 1950, 291 in 1951, 41 in 1955, 24 in 1956 and 65 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage in Florida was substantially larger than in 1957. Replanting in areas damaged by winter weather contributed to the increase. Heavy rains and winds during March made planting difficult and delayed early growth. However, conditions improved later in the season and abandonment was less than normal. Acreage for harvest was two-thirds more than in 1957. Average yield was equal to 1957 and the 1953-57 average. The 1958 crop was much larger than the relatively small crop in 1957 and also larger than the 1952-56 average. Supplies were light early in April and prices were very high. However, a substantial overlap of harvests between areas occurred in late April and prices declined sharply to low levels. About 9 percent of the Florida crop was not marketed. Prices improved moderately during May as mid-spring crops were delayed. The crop in Texas recovered from effects of adverse weather and production was larger than in 1957 because of higher yields. Average price in Texas was above that in 1957 but below the 1952-56 average. Fresh supplies will have stronger competition from larger supplies of canned and frozen snap beans in 1959.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 15 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage with an abandonment of about 12 percent and 1952-56 average yields will result in a production 24 percent less than in 1958 but 4 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Snap Beans - Mid-Spring

(South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:	:	:
	: Planted: For Harvest:	Per Acre	: Production:	Price	: Value	
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)	
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1958)						
	15,400	1/ 21	320			
Background Statistics						
1958 Prel.	15,450	15,450	22	347	6.93	2,405
1957	15,600	15,600	25	385	7.31	2,816
1952-56 Average	19,420	18,960	21	2/ 396	7.83	2,977
1947-51 "	24,040	24,000	19	2/ 462	7.60	3,467

1/ 1952-56 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 13 in 1947 and 9 in 1955.

Comparisons and Comments: Weather conditions were generally unfavorable for planting and growing snap beans in all mid-spring states. Planting was delayed and quality and yields were lowered in several states by excessive moisture. The total acreage has shown little change in the past three years but has been at a level well below the 1947-51 average. The 1958 average yield was 12 percent less than in 1957. Total production for the group was 10 percent less than in 1957 and 12 percent less than the 1952-56 average. Prices were moderate in May but declined in early June as the peak of mid-spring crop movement overlapped harvests in the late spring seasonal group states. The season average price received by growers was lower than in 1957 in almost all states. For the group, it was below the relatively low price in 1957 and also less than the 1952-56 average. Increased competition from canned and frozen supplies should be expected in the spring of 1959.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1958. Such an acreage with normal abandonment of 1 percent and 1952-56 average yields will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1958, 17 percent less than in 1957, and 19 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Snap Beans - Late Spring

(Arkansas, California, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina and Virginia)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price	Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to 1958)

16,100 1/ 42 676

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	16,100	16,100	43	685	8.27	5,662
1957	16,800	16,400	45	2/ 732	9.97	7,179
1952-56 Average	19,240	19,240	39	2/ 744	8.86	6,471
1947-51 "	24,340	24,260	34	2/ 805	6.68	5,285

1/ 1955-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 53 in 1947, 6 in 1949, 18 in 1954, 48 in 1955 and 12 in 1957.

Comparisons and Comments: In 1958, production was 6 percent less than in 1957, principally because of a smaller acreage and lower yield in California. Although planting was delayed by wet weather, growing conditions were generally favorable for growing the crops in Eastern areas. Higher yields in North Carolina and New Jersey accounted for the larger production in these states. The group average yield was slightly less than in 1957 but 10 percent above average. The bulk of the crop was marketed 2-3 weeks later than usual. Prices were moderate during most of May but declined to low levels as supplies became plentiful by the end of the month. Prices improved to moderate levels by mid-June. Average prices to growers in all states of the group were lower than in 1957. Low quality adversely affected prices in California. Strong competition should be expected from canned and frozen snap beans in 1959 as supplies will probably be larger than in 1958. With a more normal marketing pattern in 1959 in the late spring states and the preceding mid-spring states, growers probably could market profitably a production about as large as in 1958.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage with no abandonment and 1955-58 average yields will result in a production 1 percent less than in 1958, 8 percent less than in 1957, and 9 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Beets

(North Carolina and South Carolina)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest: Per Acre :Production: Price : Value (acres) (cwt.) (1,000 cwt.)(\$ per (\$1,000 cwt.)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(planted acreage equal to
1958) 650

1/ 94 61

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	650	650	86	56	5.21	292
1957	750	750	99	<u>2</u> / 74	4.07	277
1952-56 Average	974	926	105	97	5.35	524
1947-51 "	1,214	1,182	97	2/ 115	5.24	587

1/ 1953-57 average yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 4 in 1951 and 6 in 1957.

Comparisons and Comments: The downward trend in spring beet production continued in 1958 when the crop was 24 percent smaller than in 1957 and 44 percent below the 1952-56 average. Most of the reduction occurred in South Carolina where growing conditions were unfavorable most of the season. Acreage was down 20 percent in South Carolina and yields were much below average. Yields in North Carolina were below 1957 and average. Crops in both states were delayed considerably by cold, wet weather. Harvest began about mid-May, reached a peak late in the month, and declined rapidly during the first half of June. Supplies of good quality beets were light throughout the season and sold at fairly high prices. Season average prices in both states were substantially above 1957. Supplies of canned beets, which compete strongly with the fresh, were heavy in the spring of 1958 and sold at low prices. Some reduction in canned stocks appears likely for 1959 but supplies still should be ample. Growers probably can market profitably a slightly larger quantity of fresh beets in 1959. A sufficient increase will be obtained if growing conditions are more favorable and average yields are obtained on an acreage equal to 1958.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1953-57 average yield by states will result in a production 9 percent more than in 1958.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Broccoli - Early Spring

(California)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		: Price :		Value
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	(\$ per	(\$1,000)	
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(cwt.)		
<u>1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u>							
(planted acreage equal to 1958)	12,000		1/ 65	780			
<u>Background Statistics</u>							
1958 Prel.	12,000	12,000	65	780	7.66		5,973
1957	13,800	13,800	50	690	6.68		4,609
1952-56 Average	12,020	11,700	65	757	7.51		5,673
1947-51 "	7,460	7,460	54	408	8.93		3,637
1/ 1952-56 average yield.							

Comparisons and Comments: Thirteen percent less acreage was planted in 1958 than in 1957. Conditions were generally favorable for planting and early growth but periodic heavy rains during February, and generally warm, wet weather in March reduced quality. As a result of poor quality, shipments to fresh market outlets were limited. Harvesting was advanced and movement was mostly to freezers during March. However, the average yield was higher than in 1957 and equal to the 1952-56 average. Production was 13 percent larger than the small 1957 crop and 3 percent more than the 1952-56 average. Prices were at moderate levels in early February, then improved steadily through March as market supplies became light. Shipments increased moderately in early April and prices declined. Relatively low quality at that time was a major factor in the lower prices. Prices were high in May as the season neared its end. The season average price was well above the low level of last year and also above average. A strong market has prevailed during most of 1958 for the moderate supplies of frozen broccoli. A large fall pack appears likely and as a result, stocks of frozen broccoli in the spring of 1959 are expected to be larger than the stocks available during the 1958 spring season.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage with no abandonment and a 1952-56 average yield will result in a production equal to 1958, 13 percent more than in 1957, and 3 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Broccoli - Late Spring

(New Jersey and Virginia)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price	Value
	Planted	For Harvest	Per Acre	Production		
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(planted acreage equal
to 1958)

980 1/ 90 88

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	980	980	96	94	7.21	678
1957	820	820	87	71	6.56	466
1952-56 Average	2/760	760	77	57	9.52	555

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

2/ Estimates not available prior to 1949.

Comparisons and Comments: The acreage of late spring broccoli in 1958 was one-fifth larger than in 1957 because of an increase in New Jersey. Acreage in Virginia was reduced. Weather conditions were generally favorable for producing and harvesting the crop. Average yields were higher than in 1957, especially in Virginia. For the two states combined, the yield was 10 percent more than in 1957 and 25 percent more than the 1952-56 average. Production was record large, one-third more than in 1957 and 65 percent above the 1952-56 average. Competition from the early spring crop in California was much less than in 1957 and less than usual. Prices were fairly high for good quality. The season average price was higher than the relatively low price received in 1957 but it was well below the 1952-56 average. Competing supplies of fresh broccoli from California will probably be larger in 1959. Frozen supplies in 1959 also will offer more competition than in 1958.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage with no abandonment and a 1954-58 average yield will result in a production 6 percent less than in 1958 but 24 percent more than in 1957 and 54 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Cabbage - Early Spring

(Alabama, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	: Yield : : Per Acre :	: : :Production:	: : : Price :	: : : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent
less than 1958) 16,400

1/ 126 2,046

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	17,300	17,100	122	<u>2</u> / 2,084	1.92	3,795
1957	17,300	17,200	144	<u>2</u> / 2,485	1.75	4,152
1952-56 Average	18,780	18,640	126	<u>2</u> / 2,346	2.04	4,473
1947-51 "	24,780	23,940	111	<u>2</u> / 2,628	1.68	4,289

1/ 1952-56 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 128 in 1948, 36 in 1949, 70 in 1950, 40 in 1951, 135 in 1953, 64 in 1954, 80 in 1955, 174 in 1956, 112 in 1957 and 106 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: Total production was 16 percent less than in 1957, and 11 percent below the 1952-56 average. The group average yield declined 15 percent from the high 1957 yield and was 3 percent below the 1952-56 average. The only states registering substantial decreases in yields were South Carolina and Mississippi. Less competition from a below normal Florida winter crop, combined with a 2 to 3 weeks delay in harvest, contributed towards a moderate price during most of the 1958 season. As the season overlapped the late spring crop, however, prices declined to low levels. Georgia and Mississippi growers failed to market about 16 percent of their crop due to low prices; season average prices were moderate in the other states. When making 1959 plans, growers should consider that even with lessened competition from the Florida winter crop, 1958 early spring cabbage sold at only a moderate price, and that a 15 percent acreage increase has been estimated for 1959 winter cabbage. With a more normal market pattern in 1959, an early spring crop as large as in 1958 probably would encounter marketing difficulties.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than 1958. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 1 percent and a 1952-56 average yield will result in a production 2 percent less than in 1958, and 13 percent below the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Cabbage - Late Spring

(Ohio, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest: (acres)	: Yield : :Per Acre : (cwt.)	: : :Production: (1,000 cwt.)	: : :Price : (\$ per cwt.)	: : :Value : (\$1,000)
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1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(see 1959 guide be-
low)

7,800

1/ 127

981

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	8,350	8,050	122	<u>2/</u> 979	1.64	1,428
1957	8,730	8,630	120	1,039	2.34	2,431
1952-56 Average	8,496	8,316	127	<u>2/</u> 1,060	2.44	2,357
1947-51 "	10,862	10,742	118	<u>2/</u> 1,265	1.82	2,125

1/ 1952-56 average yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 34 in 1948, 88 in 1949, 150 in 1950, 294 in 1951, 20 in 1952, 74 in 1953, 168 in 1954, 120 in 1955 and 108 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: Late spring cabbage production in 1958 was 6 percent less than in 1957 and 8 percent less than the 1952-56 average. Planted acreage was 4 percent below 1957, with North Carolina the only state to show an increase (7 percent). The crop was delayed several weeks in most states by cool, wet weather. Prices remained at a moderate level for only a short period, then dropped to low levels as all states began shipping in volume by early June. The season also overlapped the early summer crop, further depressing price. North Carolina and Virginia abandoned 20 percent of their production due to low prices. Ohio and Missouri growers received a moderate season average price, while North Carolina and Tennessee growers received a very low price. Season average prices in all states were less than in 1957. With more normal growing and marketing conditions in 1959, production about the size of the 1958 crop should provide ample supplies for sale at reasonable prices.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than 1958 in North Carolina, and 5 percent less than 1958 in all other states. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 1 percent and a 1952-56 average yields by states, will result in a production slightly larger than 1958 but 7 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Carrots

(Arizona)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price	Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1958)

1,500

1/ 206

309

Background Statistics

1958 Prel	1,500	1,300	235	306	4.25	1,300
1957	2,400	2,400	215	516	3.90	2,012
1952-56 Average	2,560	2,520	198	485	4.06	1,958
1947-51 "	3,440	3,440	231	2/ 800	4.28	2,996

1/ 1954-58 average yield

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 232 in 1947, 40 in 1949 and 176 in 1950.

Comparisons and Comments: The sharp downward trend in planted acreage and production of spring carrots continued in 1958. Planted acreage was 38 percent below 1957 and 41 percent below the 1952-56 average. Growing conditions were favorable and yields were high. The small acreage resulted in a production 41 percent less than in 1957. Shipments from the small crop began in May, increased to a peak in early June, then declined steadily to the end of the season. Prices were moderate at the peak of the marketing period but relatively low during the remainder of the season. Markets for Arizona spring carrots are limited by competition from Texas during the first part of the season and from central California during the last part. In most years, crops in these two states dominate the market during spring months. The possibilities of a profitable operation in Arizona are limited to the infrequent occasions (as in 1958) when a slight gap occurs between volume shipments from Texas and California.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1954-58 average yield, will result in a production about equal to that in 1958.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Cauliflower - Early Spring

(California)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: :Production:	: Price :	: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Acreage Guide and

Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent less
than in 1958) 6,800

1/ 163

1,108

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	7,200	6,900	150	1,035	3.73	3,864
1957	7,700	7,700	145	1,116	3.10	3,465
1952-56 Average	7,020	6,640	163	1,082	3.33	3,605
1947-51 "	8,480	8,458	160	1,344	3.44	4,623

1/ 1952-56 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The planted acreage in 1958 was 6 percent less than in 1957. Weather conditions were generally unfavorable for growing and harvesting the crop. Warm temperatures and rains late in February advanced maturity and made early cutting necessary in the principal central coast districts. Continued heavy rains during March caused some flooding of fields. The acreage for harvest was 10 percent less than in 1957. Average yield was 3 percent more than in 1957 and 8 percent less than the 1952-56 average. Production was 7 percent less than in 1957 and 4 percent below the 1952-56 average. Shipments were moderate by mid-February but declined temporarily in early March. Movement to processors was heavy in March but a larger percentage of the crop moved to the fresh market. Early in the season prices were below the moderate levels of a year ago but increased by mid-March and continued high until the end of the season. In 1958, supplies of frozen cauliflower were relatively moderate and markets were firm. Stocks are expected to be larger in 1959 than in 1958.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage with no abandonment and a 1952-56 average yield will result in a production 7 percent more than in 1958, and 2 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Cauliflower - Late Spring

(New Jersey)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: (1,000 cwt.)	: Production:	Price : (\$ per (\$1,000	: Value cwt.)
	(acres)	(cwt.)				

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage equal
to 1958)

300 1/ 241 72

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	300	300	190	57	4.70	268
1957	300	250	230	58	4.15	241
1952-56 Average	270	270	253	68	4.42	298
1947-51 "	300	300	193	57	4.62	262

1/ 1952-58 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage of late spring cauliflower in New Jersey is relatively stable. The 1958 plantings were equal to 1957 and slightly higher than the 1952-56 average. The 1958 crop was delayed by cold, wet weather in early April but made good progress when conditions improved during May. Average yield, however, was 17 percent less than in 1957 and one-fourth below the 1952-56 average. Acreage for harvest was one-fifth larger than in 1957 when dry weather caused some loss. The larger acreage offset the lower yield, and production in 1958 was about equal to that in 1957. Only limited supplies of good quality were available and these sold at fairly high prices. The season average price was higher than in 1957 and also higher than the 1952-56 average. Stocks of frozen cauliflower were relatively light during the 1958 spring season. Competition will probably be stronger from the larger frozen supplies expected in 1959.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1958. Such an acreage with no abandonment and a 1952-58 average yield will result in a production 26 percent more than in 1958, 24 percent more than in 1957, and 6 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Celery

(Florida and California)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		: Price :		Value
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre :	Production:	(\$ per	(\$1,000)	
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(cwt.)		
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (see 1959 guide be- low)	7,000		<u>1/</u> 546	3,690			
<u>Background Statistics</u>							
1958 Prel.	7,500	7,200	414	2,983	6.71		20,019
1957	7,800	7,200	500	3,600	4.13		14,868
1952-56 Average	6,780	6,640	562	2/ 3,733	3.72		13,381
1947-51 "	6,740	6,560	462	2/ 3,015	4.22		12,038

1/ 1953-57 average yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 236 in 1948, 95 in 1949, 58 in 1950, 26 in 1951, 14 in 1952, 16 in 1953, 274 in 1954, 66 in 1955 and 29 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: Spring celery production in 1958 was 17 percent less than in 1957 and 20 percent less than the 1952-56 average. Florida acreage was 4 percent higher than in 1957. Cold, rainy weather in Florida interrupted crop growth and prevented normal development. Yields were one-third less than average, and production was one-fifth less than in 1957. California growers reduced acreage 6 percent. Crop development was normal and yields were moderately higher than in 1957. Production in California in 1958 was 16 percent less than in 1957. Spring celery shipments from California and Florida were approximately one-fifth less than in the 1957 season. Celery prices trended upward sharply from late winter into mid-spring. Shipping point prices peaked in early May when crates of 4 dozens and larger sold for approximately \$7.00. Prices trended downward from mid-May into June, but averaged out at a record level.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1958 in Florida and equal to 1958 in California. Such acreages with average abandonment and 1953-57 average yields by states will result in a production 24 percent more than in 1958, slightly more than in 1957 and slightly less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Early Spring

(Florida and Texas)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: :Production:	: Price :	: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(see 1959 guide be-
low)

34,000 1/ 75 2,339

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	38,800	37,000	71	2/ 2,613	3.91	9,504
1957	32,900	28,900	64	1,840	4.59	8,450
1952-56 Average	37,740	33,680	72	2/ 2,409	3.78	8,857

1/ 1954-58 average yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 88 in 1952, 115 in 1955 and 182 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1958 harvested acreage was 28 percent more than in 1957 and 10 percent more than the 1952-56 average. Almost all of the increase was in Florida. The crop in Florida got off to a slow start because of excessive rainfall. Weather was favorable during the latter stages of growth and Florida growers obtained above average yields. In Texas, the weather was cold at planting time and some acreages were replanted. Harvest commenced later than usual in both spring crop areas. The total 1958 production was 42 percent more than the small 1957 crop and 8 percent more than average. Shipments from Florida were light in April but reached a record level in the first half of May. As could be expected from this shipping pattern, prices reached high levels by late April, then dropped sharply during the first half of May. Considerable quantities were not sold at this time because of the market glut. Prices strengthened during late May when shipments declined to a more moderate level. Shipments from Texas in 1958 were substantially higher than in 1957. Supplies of processed corn are expected to be ample in the spring of 1959.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 15 percent less than in 1958 in Florida and equal to 1958 in Texas. Such acreages with average abandonment and 1954-58 average yields by states will result in a production 10 percent less than in 1958, but 27 percent more than in 1957 and 3 percent less than 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Sweet Corn - Late Spring

(South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and California)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Production	Price	Value
	: Planted:	: For Harvest:	: Per Acre	: Production:			
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)	
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production (planted acreage equal to 1958)							
	13,600		1/ 58	765			
Background Statistics							
1958 Prel.	13,600	13,300	60	800	4.42	3,535	
1957	12,300	11,700	61	709	5.19	3,681	
1952-56 Average	14,620	14,160	56	794	4.40	3,463	
1/ 1954-58 average yield.							

Comparisons and Comments: Sweet corn acreage in southeastern States in 1958 was slightly less than in 1957; acreage in California was 15 percent higher. Rainy weather delayed plantings in the southeast and crop harvest began about two weeks later than usual. The average yield was equal to that of 1957 but was slightly above average. Production was 13 percent more than in 1957 and slightly more than the 1952-56 average. About two-thirds of the crop was produced in California. Market supplies of corn were light in June. In late June, when volume harvest began in southeastern States, prices were at high levels. As the shipments picked up during July, prices declined sharply. Auction prices received by North Carolina growers averaged \$2.19 in the first week of July but had declined to less than \$1.00 by the third week in July. Season average prices in all states were below the high level in 1957 but were above average.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage with average abandonment and 1954-58 average yields will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1958 but 8 percent more than in 1957 and 4 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Cucumbers - Early Spring

(Florida and Texas)

Year	: Average : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: : :Production:	: : Price : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per (\$1,000 cwt.)

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(see 1959 guide be-
low)

12,700

1/ 85

949

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	15,200	14,200	76 <u>2</u> /	1,074	5.99	5,183
1957	14,000	12,400	73 <u>2</u> /	906	6.86	6,095
1952-56 Average	12,800	10,500	86 <u>2</u> /	892	6.45	5,443
1947-51 "	13,540	11,680	59 <u>2</u> /	689	6.69	4,090

1/ 1952-56 average yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 17 in 1950, 244 in 1951, 191 in 1954, 50 in 1955, 18 in 1957 and 209 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage in 1958 was 9 percent more than in 1957 and 19 percent above the 1952-56 average. Most of the increase was in Florida where winter crop areas replanted for early spring harvest. Growth was slowed by the cool, wet weather and some acreage in Pompano and in central Florida was lost because of flooding. Conditions were more favorable for the crop in Florida and Texas during April but the yield was below average. Total production was 19 percent larger than in 1957 and 20 percent above the 1952-56 average. Supplies were light and prices were high early in April but declined steadily as movement became heavier during the month. Movement peaked during the first week of May and prices were at low levels. Prices improved temporarily to moderate levels in mid-May, but soon declined to low levels as movement from north and central Florida and competing states increased. Almost one-fifth of the production was not marketed. Harvest in Texas was not active until early May. Season average price was lower than the moderate level of 1957 and below the 1952-56 average. The severe marketing problems encountered in 1958 partly reflected unusually distorted harvest patterns. However, the excessive acreage contributed substantially to the difficulties.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 20 percent less than 1958 in Florida and equal to 1958 in Texas. Such acreages, with a normal abandonment and 1952-56 average yield by states will result in a production 12 percent less than in 1958, but 5 percent more than in 1957 and 6 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Cucumbers - Late Spring

(North Carolina, South Carolina,
Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and California)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:	:
	: Planted: For Harvest:	: Per Acre	: Production:	: Price	: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(see 1959 guide below)

12,900 1/ 68 875

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	13,500	13,500	64	2/ 869	3.70	3,192
1957	13,670	13,670	64	880	4.76	4,191
1952-56 Average	13,360	13,230	64	2/ 847	4.80	3,939
1947-51 "	16,580	16,580	54	2/ 894	3.55	2,929

1/ 1953-57 average yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 86 in 1949, 148 in 1950, 16 in 1951, 8 in 1954, 51 in 1955 and 7 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: The total acreage of late spring season cucumbers in 1958 was about the same as in 1957 but slightly more than the 1952-56 average. Less acreage in South Carolina and Georgia offset increases in California and North Carolina. Unfavorably wet, cool conditions during part of the season lowered quality and reduced yields, principally in South Carolina. Average yield for the group, however, was equal to 1957 and the 1952-56 average. Production was nearly equal to 1957 and 3 percent more than the 1952-56 average. The start of volume marketing in eastern areas was several weeks later than usual. Market price levels were low during most of the season reflecting heavy competition from north Florida until June and movement from early summer areas by late June. A small part of the Louisiana crop was not marketed. Season average prices were relatively low in all Eastern states. The California crop was also late; shipments began in late May and were in volume through June. Prices were below the very high level in 1957 but were above average.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958 in California and 5 percent less than in 1958 in all other states. Such acreages with no abandonment and 1953-57 average yield by states, would result in a total production 1 percent more than in 1958, but 1 percent less than in 1957, and 3 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Eggplant

(Florida)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	: Yield : Per Acre	: : :Production:	: : Price : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per (\$1,000 cwt.)

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 25 percent
less than in 1958) 1,000

1/ 123 123

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	1,400	1,400	90	<u>2</u> / 126	7.00	791
1957	1,200	1,200	105	126	4.95	624
1952-56 Average	1,080	1,080	123	<u>2</u> / 133	4.30	556
1947-51 "	1,760	1,620	100	<u>2</u> / 161	4.64	603

1/ 1952-56 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 79 in 1948, 28 in 1949, 14 in 1950, 13 in 1955, 5 in 1956 and 13 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1958 season was unfavorable for growers from a production and marketing viewpoint. The crop was damaged by cold wet weather early in the growing season, and yields were reduced sharply. The lower yields offset the increase in acreage, and production was equal to that in 1957. Supplies during the first half of April were much below normal and prices were high. However, the crop improved rapidly during the latter part of April and shipments reached heavy volume by the end of the month. Prices declined sharply and were at low levels until early June. The market improved moderately as the season neared its end; delayed harvest of the summer crop in New Jersey contributed to this improvement. If growing conditions had been more favorable in 1958, supplies probably would have been excessive all season. A smaller acreage in 1959 with average yields should produce ample supplies to satisfy market requirements.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 25 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage with no abandonment and a 1952-56 average yield, will result in a production 2 percent below 1958.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Lettuce - Early Spring

(North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Arizona,
New Mexico and California)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price	Value
	:Planted:	:For Harvest:	:Per Acre	:Production:		
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(see 1959 guide below)

47,400 1/ 142 6,704

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	48,850	47,600	153	2/ 7,294	5.51	37,420
1957	48,200	48,150	139	2/ 6,700	3.83	25,300
1952-56 Average	46,400	46,190	124	2/ 5,424	4.11	23,372
1947-51 "	48,410	47,954	111	2/ 5,317	4.71	24,764

1/ 1953-57 average yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 17 in 1947, 7 in 1948, 10 in 1949, 9 in 1950, 7 in 1952, 83 in 1953, 31 in 1954, 14 in 1956, 90 in 1957, and 501 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1958 production and marketing pattern was in sharp contrast to any previous year. The California crop was 46 percent below 1957, and the smallest since 1923. The decline reflected a sharp reduction in acreage and low yields. Arizona production was 65 percent above 1957 as a result of sharp expansion of acreage in the later harvesting Aguila and Willcox areas. New Mexico also expanded acreage sharply. Crops in the East were much smaller than in 1957 because of acreage cuts. In total, production was 9 percent more than in 1957 and 34 percent above the 1952-56 average. Shipments from Arizona began in March and continued into June, a month longer than usual. California shipments were much below normal. Prices generally ranged from moderate to high levels. However, very low prices and some abandonment occurred at the peak of the Phoenix deal, and again in early June when supplies in the Willcox area were at a peak, California was shipping in volume and eastern supplies were heavy. In general, growing conditions favor Arizona over California in the production of quality spring lettuce. However, growers in Arizona and New Mexico have been too optimistic about market potentials.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent below 1958 in Arizona and New Mexico, 10 percent above 1958 in California and equal to 1958 in all other states. Such acreages, with no abandonment and 1953-57 average yields by states, will result in a production 8 percent less than in 1958.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Lettuce - Late Spring

(Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey,
Pennsylvania, Washington and Oregon)

Year	: Acreage	: Yield	:	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price	Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent
below 1958)

7,800 1/ 158 1,183

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	8,210	7,910	158	1,253	4.05	5,079
1957	7,860	7,560	159	1,203	4.93	5,940
1952-56 Average	8,158	7,776	153	2/1,187	4.67	5,530
1947-51 "	7,856	7,284	141	2/1,027	4.13	4,157

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 14 in 1947, 35 in 1948, 66 in 1949, 42 in 1950 and 15 in 1954.

Comparisons and Comments: Stimulated by high prices received in 1957, growers expanded acreage about 4 percent in 1958. Crops were slightly late but yields in general were fairly high. Total late spring production was 4 percent more than in 1957 and 6 percent above the 1952-56 average. Prices for late spring lettuce were fairly high during the last half of May as the season started but dropped to very low levels in early June. Prices were relatively low during the remainder of the season. During the late spring marketing season (mid-May to mid-July) about 75 percent of the domestic supplies originate in California and Arizona and these western states are the major factor in the market. Better cultural practices and the widespread adoption of vacuum coolers in recent years have greatly improved the quality of eastern lettuce and resulted in a more favorable competitive position for eastern growers. However, western lettuce growers in most years tend to produce close to the market saturation point, and competition from this source will continue to be heavy.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and a 1954-58 average yield, will result in a production 6 percent less than in 1958.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Onions - Early Spring

(Texas)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: Production:	Price : (\$ per	: Value (\$1,000)
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	cwt.)	

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(see 1959 guide be-
low)

28,300 1/ 95 2,702

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	27,800	27,000	95	2,565	4.05	10,388
1957	31,500	30,000	90	2,700	4.45	12,015
1952-56 Average	43,060	42,500	62 2/	2,687	3.60	8,479
1947-51 "	46,000	34,740	59 2/	1,713	3.82	6,365

1/ 1955-58 average yield by areas.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing values: 165 in 1950, 421 in 1953 and 900 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage in 1958 was 12 percent less than in 1957 and 35 percent below the 1952-56 average. All areas except the Raymondville-Lower Valley reflected this decrease. Early prospects pointed to a production larger than in 1957, but cool, wet weather in March deteriorated the crop to such an extent that production was 5 percent below 1957. Excessive rain forced some acreage abandonment and delayed harvest several weeks in the Raymondville-Lower Valley area. Favorable weather in April aided in overcoming some of the adverse effects of the earlier excessive moisture, although yields in 1958 in the Raymondville-Lower Valley and Winter Garden areas were below the previous year. The smaller-than-anticipated production, in conjunction with a 2 to 3 week delay in harvest, resulted in a firm demand most of the marketing season. Prices were high through late April, then eased off near the end of the season when a small portion of the crop overlapped the late spring crop. The small 1958 late summer crop and probable below normal storage carryover should result in a strong demand during the first part of the 1959 early spring season.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent below 1958 in the Winter Garden area, and 5 percent more than 1958 in all other areas. This acreage, with 1 percent abandonment and 1955-58 average yields by areas, will result in a production 5 percent more than in 1958 and 1 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Onions - Late Spring

(California, Arizona, North Carolina, Georgia, and Texas)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		: Price :	
	: Planted:	: For Harvest:	: Per Acre :	: Production:	: Price :	: Value
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(see 1959 guide below)

14,600 1/ 154 2,224

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	16,600	15,600	152	2,366	2.37	4,924
1957	15,900	12,900	173	2,226	4.65	10,352
1952-56 Average	13,580	13,480	144	2/ 1,938	3.71	6,459
1947-51 "	17,296	17,030	117	2/ 1,969	3.20	6,030

1/ 1956-58 average yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 200 in 1951, 691 in 1953, 98 in 1954 and 289 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: Production in 1958 was 6 percent larger than 1957 and 22 percent above the 1952-56 average. Planted acreage increased 4 percent over the previous year, with the entire increase accounted for in North Carolina, California, and Arizona. The overlap of the early spring crop resulted in a relatively low price during most of May, then prices improved slightly as shipments declined from the early spring crop. As the Stockton, California area began shipping in volume around mid-June, prices reflected a decline and were at low levels during the remainder of the season. Texas and Georgia growers received moderate average prices for their crops.

However, the other states received only low season average prices. With more normal growing conditions in the early spring Texas Winter Garden area - where production decreased 24 percent from 1957 - this excessive late spring crop probably would have encountered considerably more marketing difficulties. In view of the potential market requirements, it appears that a 1959 crop smaller than the 1958 crop would provide ample supplies.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 25 percent less than 1958 in North Carolina, Arizona, and California, 10 percent more than 1958 in Texas, and equal to 1958 in Georgia. Such acreages, with a normal abandonment of 1 percent and a 1956-58 average yield by states, will result in a production 6 percent less than in 1958, but 15 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Peas - Early Spring

(California)

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :		: Price :		Value
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	(\$ per	(\$1,000	
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	cwt.)		
<u>1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u> (planted acreage equal to 1958)							
	4,600		1/ 32	147			
<u>Background Statistics</u>							
1958 Prel.	4,600	3,800	27	103	7.70		793
1957	3,400	3,400	37	126	8.90		1,121
1952-56 Average	6,050	5,830	32	187	8.23		1,501
1947-51 "	11,370	10,930	33	365	7.50		2,736
1/ 1954-58 average yield.							

Comparisons and Comments: The 1958 early spring crop was the smallest ever produced--about 18 percent below 1957 and 45 percent below the 1952-56 average. Growers in all producing areas in California increased their plantings substantially over the low level in 1957. However, heavy spring rains resulted in extensive acreage losses in the Sacramento River district and sharply lower yields in the Central Coast district. The average yield was 16 percent below the 1952-56 average. Moderate supplies were available by early April and shipments reached a peak during the last half of the month. The season was practically over by early June. Prices for the relatively light supplies of good quality ranged from moderate to high levels during the season. However, the general quality was only fair and the season average price was below 1957. Stocks of frozen peas were heavy during the 1958 season and prices were low, serving to prevent extremely high prices for the fresh. Current indications are that stocks of frozen peas will be smaller in 1959 than in 1958. However, they should be ample to satisfy consumer demand at reasonable price levels. The demand for fresh peas will continue to be restricted generally to limited, specialized outlets.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1954-58 average yield, will result in a production 43 percent more than in 1958 but 21 percent below the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Green Peppers

(Florida)

Year	Acreage		Yield		Price	Value
	:Planted:	:For Harvest:	:Per Acre	:Production:		
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production

(planted acreage equal to 1958)

8,700 1/ 61 504

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	8,700	7,100	58	2/ 412	14.70	5,615
1957	8,900	7,400	50	370	16.20	5,994
1952-56 Average	8,140	7,900	64	2/ 506	9.80	4,818
1947-51 "	8,890	7,620	55	2/ 438	10.72	3,625

1/ 1953-57 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 59 in 1948, 68 in 1950, 32 in 1951, 18 in 1954, 36 in 1955 and 30 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1958 crop was 11 percent more than in 1957 when production was record low because of adverse weather in all production areas of Florida. In 1958, cold weather and too much rain early in the season delayed the crop in all areas and caused some acreage loss in south Florida. Quality improved with more favorable weather during April and average yield was 16 percent more than in 1957 but 9 percent less than the 1952-56 average. Acreage for harvest in 1958 was 4 percent less than in 1957. Shipments were limited during most of April (about 23 percent of total) and prices were extremely high. As the movement increased in late April, prices declined. Prices were moderate during most of May but were low in June as volume became heavy. About 7 percent of the crop was not marketed at this time because of low prices. Considerable variation in quality and sizes was reflected in wide daily price ranges. The season average price was 9 percent less than the relatively high price in 1957 but well above the 1952-56 average.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1958. Such an acreage with an abandonment of about 5 percent and a 1953-57 average yield will result in a production 22 percent more than in 1958, 36 percent more than in 1957 and about equal to the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Shallots

(Louisiana)

Year	: :Planted:	Acreage For Harvest:	: Per Acre	Yield :Production:	: Price	: Value
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(planted acreage equal
to 1958)

2,200 1/ 28 62

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	2,200	2,000	20	40	5.50	220
1957	2,500	2,000	20	40	6.20	248
1952-56 Average	2,600	2,580	28	2/ 73	5.78	386
1947-51 "	1,960	1,960	25	50	6.85	330

1/ 1952-56 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 18 in 1955 and 10 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: A relatively small acreage and low yields resulted in a 1958 production equal to the very small crop in 1957 but only about one-half of the 1952-56 average. The acreage of spring crop shallots has declined sharply in the last few years, reflecting a combination of production and marketing problems. The planted acreage in 1958 was the smallest since 1950. Weather conditions were unfavorable throughout the growing and harvest seasons; quality was adversely affected and yields generally were low. Supplies from the spring crop were available by early March but shipments never reached significant levels. Prices ranged widely depending upon quality. However, the over-all quality was only fair. The season average price was considerably below 1957 and slightly below the 1952-56 average. The market for shallots is limited but a production in 1959 moderately larger than in 1958 probably would sell at favorable prices, provided a good quality product can be produced. A 1959 acreage equal to 1958, with average yields, should provide adequate supplies.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage equal to that in 1958. Such an acreage, with no abandonment and a 1952-56 average yield, would result in a production 55 percent more than in 1958 but 15 percent below the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Spinach

(Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,
Ohio, Missouri, Maryland and Virginia, Arkansas and Oklahoma)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: : :Production:	: : Price :	: : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 5 percent
more than in 1958) 8,100

1/ 64 487

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	7,720	7,270	60	435	5.08	2,208
1957	9,180	8,530	59	501	5.16	2,587
1952-56 Average	10,118	9,444	64	<u>2</u> / 599	4.85	2,897
1947-51 "	12,958	12,484	64	<u>2</u> / 797	4.30	3,407

1/ 1952-56 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and
excluded in computing value: 3 in 1947, 3 in 1948, 13 in 1951, 10 in
1954, 9 in 1955 and 3 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: Acreage and production of spring spinach have been declining steadily since 1949. Planted acreage in 1958 was 16 percent below 1957 and 24 percent below the 1952-56 average. Production was 13 percent below 1957. Adverse weather contributed to the smaller production and yields in 1958. Excessive spring rainfall lowered quality and yields in Maryland and Virginia. Cold winter weather reduced yields in New Jersey and the crop was delayed by adverse spring weather. The crop in New York was delayed by frost and lack of moisture, while Missouri was delayed by excessive rain. Prices followed the normal seasonal pattern, reaching a low in late May and early June and then increasing gradually to the end of the season. Throughout the season, prices generally were slightly below levels of a year earlier. Season average prices in most states were below the high levels in 1957 but above the 1952-56 average. Frozen spinach has been steadily displacing the fresh product in the market. Supplies of frozen spinach in 1959 are expected to be relatively large.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 6 percent and a 1952-56 average yield, will result in a production 12 percent more than in 1958 but 19 percent below the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Tomatoes - Early Spring

(Florida, Texas and California)

Year	Acreage		Yield	:	:	:	:
	Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre	Production:	Price	Value	
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)	

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production
(see 1959 guide be-
low)

55,200 1/ 71 3,758

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	56,300	54,300	70	2/ 3,817	7.09	24,851
1957	45,900	43,500	79	3,434	9.51	32,661
1952-56 Average	64,600	56,380	71	2/ 3,976	7.69	30,236
1947-51 "	57,080	54,080	60	3,281	7.32	23,967

1/ 1952-56 average yields by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 102 in 1954, 100 in 1955 and 313 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1958 season was one of the most unfavorable ever experienced by growers in Florida and Texas. Plantings in Florida were 17 percent above 1957 but this increase was offset by extremely low yields. Production was equal to the small crop in 1957 but 23 percent below the 1952-56 average. Plantings were increased sharply in Texas. Yields were high and production was 23 percent above 1957 and 11 percent above average. Shipments from Florida were extremely light during April, then reached heavy volume in May. There was a considerable overlap between Florida and Texas harvests and prices were unusually low during May and June. In addition, there was an extensive overlap with the following late spring crops. Considerable abandonment occurred in both states. Season average prices were very low. The California crop was 14 percent above 1957. Most of it was sold on the West Coast, and prices were fairly high. With more favorable growing conditions and normal harvest patterns, Florida growers could market profitably a crop substantially larger than in 1958. However, this could be obtained on a smaller acreage if normal yields are obtained. Acreages equal to 1958 in Texas and California should produce moderate crops.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent below 1958 in Florida and equal to 1958 in Texas and California. Such acreages, with normal abandonment and 1952-56 average yields by states would result in a production 2 percent below 1958.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Tomatoes - Late Spring

(South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas)

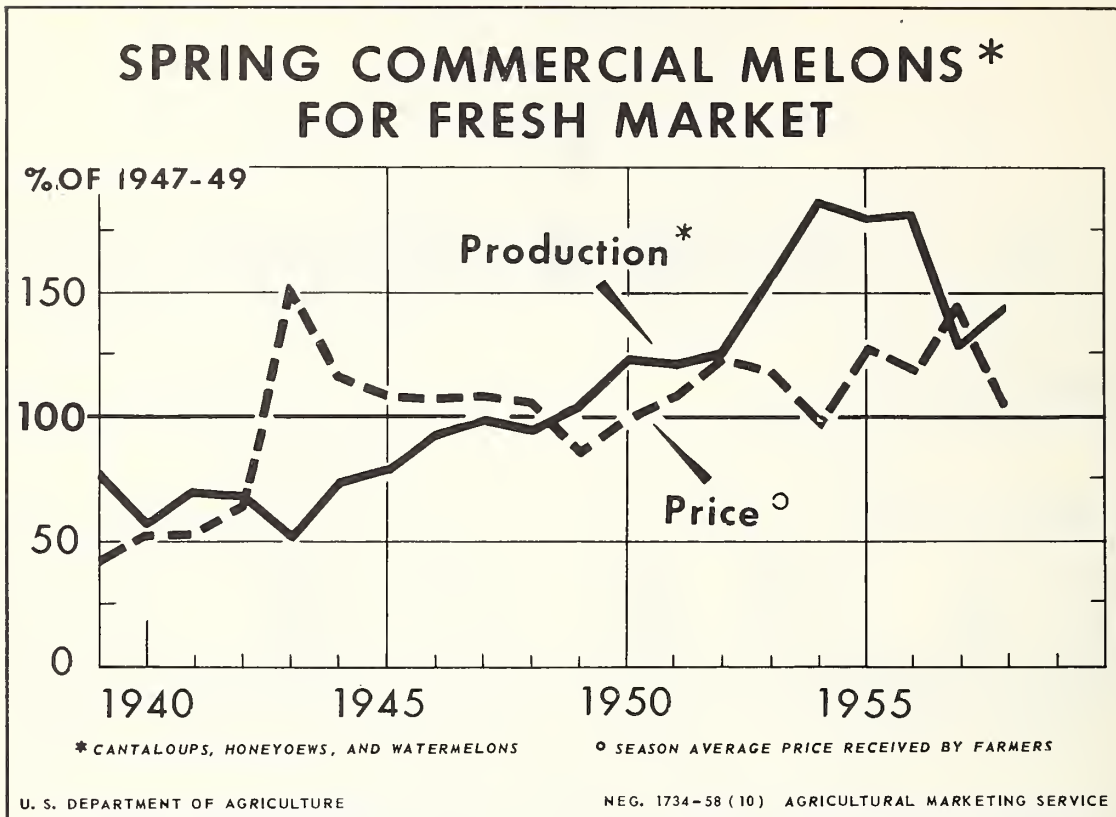
Year	Acreage		Yield		Price		Value
	:Planted:	:For Harvest:	: Per Acre	:Production:	(\$ per	(\$1,000	
	(acres)		(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	cwt.)		
1959 Acreage Guide and Probable Production							
(planted acreage 10 percent more than in 1958)	40,900		1/ 33	1,255			
Background Statistics							
1958 Prel.	37,200	37,000	34	2/1,242	3.42		3,496
1957	43,300	38,300	32	1,207	6.28		7,581
1952-56 Average	45,880	38,660	33	1,267	7.21		8,828
1947-51 "	50,060	45,160	37	1,680	5.17		8,498

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

2/ Includes 220,000 cwt. not marketed in 1958 and excluded in computing value.

Comparisons and Comments: Planted acreage in most states was reduced from 1957 levels. The total was 14 percent below a year ago and 19 percent below the 1952-56 average. Growing conditions generally were unfavorable at planting time; cold, wet weather delayed the crop 10 days to 3 weeks. However, conditions were generally favorable during the latter part of the season. Yields in most states were slightly below average. The total late spring production was only 3 percent above the small 1957 crop but 2 percent below the 1952-56 average. Even though the crop was relatively small, the 1958 marketing season was unfavorable. Prices were low during the early part of the season because of an overlap of early spring harvests, and low in the latter part of the season as harvest of early summer tomatoes began. Season average prices generally were the lowest in the past ten years. Substantial quantities were abandoned in Georgia and Texas because of the adverse markets. If marketing patterns are more normal in 1959, growers should be able to market successfully a crop as large as that in 1958.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent more than in 1958. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment and 1954-58 average yields, will result in a production about equal to 1958.



The aggregate production of melons in the 1958 spring season was 32 percent larger than in 1957 and 43 percent larger than the 1947-49 average. Most of the increase over 1957 reflected the much larger crop of watermelons. The 1958 watermelon crop was 47 percent larger than in 1957 with substantially higher yields more than offsetting a slight decline in acreage. The marketing season for watermelons was one of the most unfavorable ever experienced by growers. Harvests overlapped, markets were glutted, and prices were extremely low. Considerable abandonment occurred. The cantaloup crop was 7 percent larger than in 1957, reflecting higher yields. Prices for cantaloups were considerably below the high levels of 1957 but were above the 1947-49 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Cantaloups

(Arizona, California, Florida and Texas)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre :	: :Production:	: Price :	: Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(planted acreage 10 percent
more than in 1958) 39,100

1/ 95 3,492

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	35,500	35,000	95	3,327	5.74	19,097
1957	42,200	39,000	79	3,099	7.05	21,853
1952-56 Average	45,700	43,480	102	<u>2/</u> 4,417	5.64	24,849
1947-51 "	33,460	33,300	94	3,129	4.66	14,552

1/ 1954-58 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 7 in 1955 and 10 in 1956.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1958 harvested acreage was 10 percent less than in 1957. Texas plantings were 50 percent less than in 1957; acreage in California was one-fifth higher. Some acreage in southern Florida was lost following excessive rains. Hot weather in the West hastened crop maturity. High temperatures and disease in California caused serious damage in some fields. Yields were substantially higher than average in Texas and about average in other states. Production was 7 percent higher than the small 1957 crop but was one-fourth less than the 1952-56 average. Arizona and California harvests commenced about the usual time in late May. Crop quality was good. F.o.b. prices for crates of 27 melons opened at about \$7.00 in late May and declined to \$3.00-\$4.00 by late June. Cool weather in eastern markets tended to curtail demand. Shipments from Arizona and California in the 1958 season were one-fourth more than in 1957. The early summer acreage in Arizona has been re-established in new land areas and the 1958 acreage was seven times greater than in 1957. The early summer production potential will affect prices received for 1959 spring marketings.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent more than in 1958. Such an acreage with average abandonment and 1954-58 average yield will result in a production 5 percent more than in 1958 and 13 percent more than in 1957 but 21 percent less than the 1952-56 average.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Spring Vegetables

Watermelons - Late Spring

(Florida and California)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	: Yield : Per Acre	: Production: (1,000 cwt.)	: Price : (\$ per cwt.)	: Value (\$1,000)
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)		

1959 Acreage Guide and
Probable Production

(see 1959 guide be-
low)

102,700 1/ 91 8,790

Background Statistics

1958 Prel.	107,700	102,700	102	2/10,462	1.31	11,448
1957	113,200	103,200	71	7,362	2.22	16,310
1952-56 Average	101,540	96,480	89	2/ 8,616	1.93	15,662
1947-51 "	66,860	62,860	81	2/ 5,066	1.84	8,703

1/ 1956-58 average yield by states.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 394 in 1947, 1,382 in 1950, 741 in 1954, 882 in 1955, 455 in 1956, and 1,756 in 1958.

Comparisons and Comments: Crop development in Florida was irregular and late; harvest started about a month later than usual. Harvests in north and south Florida overlapped, and in turn overlapped early summer harvestings in other southeastern states. Florida growers obtained a record yield and the 1958 production was 47 percent more than in 1957. Many acres of good quality melons in Florida were abandoned because of low prices. Florida shipping point prices opened at \$4.50 per cwt. in late May, declined to \$0.75 by mid-June and \$0.50 by mid-July. Although the Florida production was large, the month's delay in harvest caused much of the 1958 marketing difficulties. California planted moderately less acreage, obtained below average yields and production was slightly higher than in 1957. Growers obtained above average prices. Shipments from California totaled substantially higher than in 1957. Shipments from Florida were approximately equal to the 1957 level.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent less than in 1958 in Florida and equal to 1958 in California. Such acreage with average abandonment in Florida and 1956-58 average yields by states will result in a production 16 percent less than in 1958, but 19 percent more than in 1957 and 2 percent more than the 1952-56 average.

1959 ACREAGE-MARKETING GUIDES

SPRING CROP POTATOES

Comparisons and Comments: The 1958 acreage of spring potatoes was almost 5 percent higher than in 1957 and 2 percent more than the 1952-56 average. Arizona increased acreage 51 percent, Alabama 14 percent, California 9 percent, and North Carolina, 4 percent. Florida plantings were decreased 2 percent. Cold, rainy weather in the southeastern States delayed plantings and retarded crop growth. Potato yields were below average in the West and Florida, but were above average in North Carolina and Alabama.

Spring production in 1958 was 11 percent less than the 1957 record production but was 9 percent more than the USDA marketing guide. The 1958 production in California was 18 percent less than in 1957; production in Florida was 12 percent less. Arizona produced a crop one-fifth larger than in 1957. The Alabama and North Carolina crops were approximately 10 percent larger. Harvest in the West commenced about the usual time.

The crop in the southeastern States matured from two to four weeks late. The Florida harvest reached volume early in May, about one month later than usual. The Florida marketing season extended through June which resulted in considerable overlap with marketings from Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina.

California shipments peaked in June when approximately 11,000 carlot equivalent moved to markets. California shipped a heavy volume of potatoes in July which restricted market outlets for early summer potatoes. Approximately two million hundredweight of California potatoes moved to airstrips for "drying."

Ample supplies of potatoes were available to markets throughout the spring. The large supply of spring crop potatoes was augmented by shipments from storage States. Shipments from Maine held at a high level through late June; Idaho shipments were substantial up to mid-June. With the increasing use of sprout inhibitors and advances in storage technique, supplies of storage potatoes available for marketing in late spring probably will increase in future years.

Potato prices, which reached high levels in March 1958, trended downward during the spring marketing season. Prices received by farmers averaged about \$1.80 per cwt. in California and North Carolina, and about \$2.30 per cwt. in Alabama, Arizona and Florida. Potato quality was variable in California and Florida and affected the level of prices received. Growers' prices in South Carolina averaged about \$2.20 per cwt.

1959 Guide: The 1959 guide is a planted acreage 16 percent less than in 1958 for the combined spring crops. Such acreages, with average abandonment and recent average yields by States, will result in a 1959 spring crop production

7 percent less than in 1958 and 17 percent less than in 1957.

If 1958 spring crop production is kept in line with usual market requirements, adverse price effects resulting from overlap or bunching of harvests among spring crop areas, as well as overlap in storage crop marketings can be greatly lessened.

1959 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Potatoes - Early and Late Spring Crops

Season and State	: : 1958 : Planted : acreage <u>Acres</u>	: : 1959 : Acreage : guide <u>Acres</u>	:Percentage change: :in 1959 planted : 1959 :acreage compared : Marketing : with 1958 : guide <u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 cwt.</u>
<u>Early Spring:</u>				
Florida	31,500	25,200	Minus 20	3,670
Texas	300	300	No change	36
Total	<u>31,800</u>	<u>25,500</u>	<u>Minus 19.8</u>	<u>3,706</u>
<u>Late Spring:</u>				
North Carolina	25,000	20,500	Minus 18	2,173
South Carolina	7,500	7,500	No change	591
Georgia	2,000	2,000	No change	118
Alabama	30,000	24,000	Minus 20	2,029
Mississippi	9,000	8,545	Minus 5	393
Arkansas	8,500	8,500	No change	472
Louisiana	7,100	7,100	No change	338
Oklahoma	5,000	4,390	Minus 12	241
Texas	9,000	7,875	Minus 12	449
Arizona	9,800	7,840	Minus 20	1,999
California	73,000	59,285	Minus 19	16,185
Total	<u>185,900</u>	<u>157,535</u>	<u>Minus 15.3</u>	<u>24,988</u>
Total Spring	<u>217,700</u>	<u>183,035</u>	<u>Minus 16.0</u>	<u>28,694</u>

